



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 6
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MAY 02 2017

Amanda Laughlin, P.E.
Office of Public Health/Engineering Services
Louisiana Department of Health
628 N. 4th Street
P.O. Box 4489
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4489

Dear Ms. Laughlin:

Please find enclosed the Fiscal Year 2016 program review of the Louisiana Department of Health (LDH) Public Water Supply Supervision (PWSS) Program. The purpose of the annual program review is to assess the status of the State's drinking water primacy program, including the State's ability to achieve new PWSS primacy requirements, implementation of existing regulations, and other key drinking water activities in accordance with Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 142.17. In addition, the annual program review serves as a valuable tool in identifying strengths and challenges in the State's ability to fulfill the primacy delegation requirements and continue to fully implementing the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Thank you for your participation in the PWSS program review process. Please contact Andrea Abshire of my staff at (214) 665-6706, should you have questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "James R. Brown", is positioned above the printed name.

James R. Brown, P.G.
Associate Director
Safe Drinking Water Branch

Enclosure

cc: (electronic w/enclosure):
Andrea Abshire, 6WQ-SD
Andrew Waite, 6WQ-SD



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6

Fiscal Year 2016 Program Review

for the

Louisiana Department of Health

Public Water System Supervision Program

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II. Introduction

Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) Part 142.17 (a)(1) states: "At least annually the Administrator shall review, with respect to each State determined to have primary enforcement responsibility (primacy), the compliance of the State with the requirements set forth in 40 CFR part 142, subpart B." This report summarizes the required primacy end-of-year (EOY) review of the Louisiana Department of Health (LDH) Public Water Supply Supervision (PWSS) Program by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 6 (R6) Safe Drinking Water Branch, Drinking Water Section. This written report documents the fiscal year (FY) 2016 program review of the LDH PWSS program.

The LDH program elements, which were previously adopted by the State and approved by EPA to meet 40 CFR 142.10 primacy requirements, are examined as well as State activities to meet new primacy requirements and initiatives under the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). LDH's achievements, activities, and recommendations are highlighted throughout the report.

On Tuesday, February 7, 2017, members of the EPA R6 Drinking Water Section conducted the EOY review of LDH's PWSS program in Shreveport, LA at the Shreveport regional office with LDH. The review covered the FY 2016 period (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016). The following people participated:

EPA

James Brown, Associate Director, Safe Drinking Water Branch
Kim Ngo, Chief, Drinking Water Section
Amy Camacho, Louisiana Drinking Water State Program Manager (SPM) until 2/8/17
Jessica Moore, Louisiana Drinking Water Enforcement Officer
Andy Waite, Backup Louisiana Drinking Water SPM
Andrea Abshire, Louisiana Drinking Water SPM as of 2/8/2017
Gregory Parrish, Louisiana Public Water System Supervision Grant Manager (via phone)
Javier Balli, Louisiana Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Grant Manager (via phone)

LDH

Amanda Laughlin, Chief Engineer
Caryn Benjamin, Deputy Chief Engineer - Compliance and Enforcement
Jennifer Khilken, Co-Deputy Chief Engineer - Field Operations
John Williams, Co-Deputy Chief Engineer - Field Operations

III. Summary

In FY 2016, LDH was able to maintain their PWSS program, even though LDH was and continues to face financial obstacles with massive budget cuts. However, with the passing

of Act 605 in the 2016 State Legislative session, the program budget received a much needed rate increase from \$3.20 per customer per year to \$12.00 per customer per year, an estimated revenue increase of \$13.5 million bringing total revenue in from fees at approximately \$18 million. This will allow LDH to no longer be dependent upon federal funding, nor state funding outside the drinking water fees, to implement the state's PWSS program beginning FY 2018. Per the review of LDH's PWSS program for FY 2016, please see below the summary of findings, recommendations, and highlights noted throughout the report. Also, please see Attachment A as to a complete follow-up action items:

- Rule Adoption - EPA R6 recommends that LDH continue dedicating the resources necessary to ensure State adoption of the promulgated drinking water rules, the Ground Water Rule (GWR) and the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR).
- Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) Action Level Exceedance (ALE) Watch List – EPA R6 thanks LDH for their collaboration working with systems struggling with LCR ALEs. We appreciate LDH's support with their efforts to keep EPA R6 updated on the Louisiana LCR ALE Watch List. We commend LDH for providing assistance to the 36 systems being tracked as only 2 remain as unresolved. EPA R6 looks forward to continued collaboration to address any additional systems struggling with LCR ALEs.
- Data Reporting and SDWIS/STATE – During the review, LDH noted they want to address any inventory issues as identified in the R6 Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) report conducted quarterly, performed by Andy Waite of R6. LDH requested the quarterly QA/QC reports when complete and EPA R6 provided the first report on February 8, 2017.

IV. Primacy Requirements

The annual program review required under 40 CFR Section 142.17 requires that EPA conduct a program review at least annually to determine whether the State is meeting the requirements of 40 CFR Section 142.10 in order to retain primacy. These requirements include the following statutory categories:

- Adoption of state regulations that are no less stringent than federal requirements
- Adoption and implementation of enforcement procedures
- Recordkeeping and reporting
- Variances and exemptions
- Planning for provision of safe water in emergencies

In accordance to 40 CFR Section 142.10, there are 18 elements found in the above five statutory categories, defined in Attachment B of this report. It is these 18 elements that are

evaluated by EPA R6, either through the annual PWSS program review conducted by the Safe Drinking Water Branch, Drinking Water Section; the Enforcement program review by the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division; or the financial review on the DWSRF program, also conducted separately by the Assistance Programs Branch, Community Infrastructure Section.

V. Organizational Structure & Staffing

Staff from the LDH Office of Secretary, Engineering Services Division implement primacy program requirements and associated regulations. The LDH central office is located in Baton Rouge, along with four district offices encompassing nine regions. The district offices are located in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lafayette, and Shreveport. These offices coordinate compliance determination and monitoring for each region. Each region is composed of four to twelve parishes of various sizes. (Please see Attachment E for map of district/regions.)

LDH Engineering central office staff members oversee program and rule implementation, rule adoption, technical assistance, data management, and enforcement activities. LDH central office oversight is provided to ensure rule compliance requirements are achieved, and to assist water systems with technical assistance. Central staff also administer contractual agreements with other state agencies, such as the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality. Per recent new hires of LDH staff in FY 2016 due to the latest state legislation, LDH requested several trainings during the review to assist new staff. These trainings include: 1) two-part training on drinking water rules and SDWIS training on RTCR, DBPR, and LCR, and 2) sanitary survey training.

Staff meetings are held monthly for each level of supervision to perform in-house training and to keep regional staff informed of new and upcoming changes to implementation of the drinking water regulations. Drinking water rules or Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) training are also held as needed.

Engineering Services regional staff members are comprised of engineers and sanitarians. Each regional office is comprised of at least one engineer and one sanitarian. Engineers provide technical assistance to water systems, perform Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) compliance, conduct sanitary surveys, review plan/specifications, and respond to and investigate water complaints and emergencies. Engineering Services Sanitarians conduct sanitary surveys, perform Revised Total Coliform Rule/Ground Water Rule (RTCR/GWR) compliance, collect chemical and bacteriological samples and respond to and investigate water complaints and emergencies.

As of June 2015, LDH's Drinking Water Program underwent organizational changes and was moved directly under the Office of the Secretary under the leadership of the State Health Officer, Dr. Jimmy Guidry. Prior to this reorganization, LDH's Drinking Water Program was organizational managed by the Office of Public Health (OPH). Now, even though it is organizationally managed by the Office of the Secretary, LDH's Drinking

Water Program budget and TO remains with and is still being managed by OPH. (Please see Attachment F of this report.)

VI. Rule Adoption and Implementation

One major requirement in maintaining primacy is for the State to adopt drinking water regulations which are no less stringent than the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs). Despite budget and FTE constraints, LDH has managed to adopt all promulgated federal drinking water rules, but has not been granted primacy for the Ground Water Rule (GWR) and Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR). EPA appreciates LDH's commitment to implement these rules, currently under a required EPA/LDH primacy extension workload agreement. State rule implementation activities for the GWR conducted by LDH include (but are not limited to) compliance determinations, conducting sanitary surveys and issuance of sanitary survey reports identifying significant deficiencies, and collecting/recording public notice submissions. State rule implementation activities for the RTCR conducted by LDH include (but are not limited to) compliance determinations, conducting Level 2 assessments, the review of Level 1 and Level 2 assessment forms and corrective actions for sanitary defects, and collecting/recording public notice submissions. Any enforcement (such as the issuance of notice of violation letters or Administrative Orders) remains to be carried out by EPA R6 until LDH receives primacy for rules yet to be adopted. LDH published the final rule for adoption of the GWR and RTCR in the State Register on January 20, 2017. On February 23, 2017, R6 received a portion of the bundled primacy package containing the RTCR state primacy revision crosswalk, as well as the Attorney General (AG) certification for both RTCR and GWR adoption. Also on March 20, 2017, R6 received another portion of the package containing the GWR state primacy revision crosswalk. LDH submitted a final primacy package submittal requesting primacy of both rules on March 31, 2017. (A complete chart of the LDH program revision and update information can be found under Attachment C of this report.)

Non-Adopted Rule Status - Ground Water Rule

The GWR was published November 21, 2006 and became effective December 1, 2009. LDH was required to adopt GWR no later than November 22, 2010. This rule requires ground water systems to perform triggered source monitoring if they are notified of a positive TCR sample. Systems may choose to conduct compliance monitoring (4-log treatment) in lieu of triggered source monitoring, but have monitoring requirements to ensure required treatment is achieved. The GWR also requires water systems to implement specific corrective actions anytime a significant deficiency is identified or a triggered source sample is positive for *E. coli*. Also if directed by the state, systems must conduct source water assessment monitoring. LDH relies heavily on the Electronic Sanitary Survey SWIFT tool to fully implement the GWR. The SWIFT tool is an interfacing application with SDWIS/STATE, pulling inventory data from and updating inventory and site visit data to SDWIS/STATE.

As noted under Rule Adoption and Rule Implementation, LDH submitted a final primacy package requesting primacy of both GWR and RTCR on March 31, 2017. Overall the

GWR implementation process conducted by EPA and LDH has been working effectively. See the summary of sampling results below for FY 2016:

Table VI-1. FY 2016 Ground Water Rule Associated Sampling Results

Ground Water Rule Associated Sampling Results	FY 2016
Total Coliform Rule total coliform positives triggering GWR samples	487
GWR <i>E. coli</i> source water samples collected	851
GWR <i>E. coli</i> positive triggered source water samples	5

St. Joseph Water System. EPA issued an Administrative Order to St. Joseph Water System on September 29, 2016, for significant deficiencies found during a sanitary survey for the GWR. The order required the system to correct the deficiencies within 30 days or submit a schedule as to when the significant deficiencies would be addressed. The order sought to address infrastructure problems at the plant and throughout the distribution system. As a result of deteriorating infrastructure throughout the distribution system, the residents were often under a boil water advisory due to line breaks. The plant was also unequipped to remove the amount of iron and manganese in the source water for the system, leading to customer complaints of brown water. Additionally, in late 2016 lead levels were found to be elevated through routine Lead and Copper Rule sampling. This led to an effort by LDH to sample every customer's home or business for lead levels. Results showed many homes and businesses had lead levels over the action level.

The system had been granted funding through the Louisiana legislature to repair the plant and distribution system. The city was appointed a fiscal administrator by the Fiscal Review Committee, following difficulties in accessing the set aside funds, to manage the city's budget and allow the needed infrastructure projects to begin. The system advertised and received bids in late 2016 and began working on the distributions system following bid receipt and award. The project will address deficiencies at the plant and throughout the distribution system. The citizens of St. Joseph are receiving water to drink and cook with until the water quality supplied by the system improves.

Non-Adopted Rule Status – Revised Total Coliform Rule

The RTCR was published February 13, 2013 and became effective April 1, 2016. The primacy extension deadline before LDH was required to adopt the rule expired February 13, 2017. We appreciate LDH's effort to submit the final primacy package on March 31, 2017. In Louisiana, the rule is applicable to an estimated 1,350 public water systems. The RTCR establishes a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for *E. coli* and uses *E. coli* and total coliforms to initiate a "find and fix" approach to address fecal contamination that could enter into the distribution system. It requires public water systems (PWSs) to perform assessments to identify sanitary defects and subsequently take action to correct them.

There were two LDH PWS that had sanitary surveys in lieu of Level 2 assessments, seven

PWS's had Level 2 assessments and 46 PWS's had Level 1 assessments. (See Appendix J for a breakdown of RTCR violations by violation type.)

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule

As of FY 2014, all community and nontransient noncommunity water systems in Louisiana that provided water containing a disinfectant residual transitioned fully to the Stage 2 DBPR for DBP MCL and Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level compliance. LDH uses the SDWIS/State Compliance Decision Support module to help determine MCL Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) and Operational Evaluation Level (OEL) Exceedances.

During the past FY, LDH confirmed that the SDWIS/STATE IT bug that affects LRAA MCL compliance determinations is still unresolved. According to SAIC, LDH will need to manually change the peak historical month for over 1,300 system and currently does not have the manpower to do so. EPA R6 has offered to do that modification via script to resolve the issue.

Most water systems in Louisiana do not do the OEL report as required by the Stage 2 DBPR. The purpose of the OEL report is to assist PWSs in being proactive about identifying DBP issues and how to mitigate the DBP levels before there is a potential DBP MCL violation. LDH notes that most water systems only conduct the OEL report when the state issues violations for failure to do the report and only after the PWS receives a DBP MCL violation.

Long Term 1 & 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule

Under the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), states were required to determine ground water sources under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI). Louisiana has made the determination that there are no water systems that are classified as GWUDI.

Table VI-2. Number of Water Systems by Source and Type

Source Type	Community	NonCommunity	NonTransient NonCommunity	Total Systems
Ground Water	827	207	121	1155
GW Purchase	74	0	0	74
Surface Water	52	0	6	58
SW Purchase	38	0	9	47

All systems classified as surface water systems are subject to all applicable surface water treatment rule regulations, which includes mandated filtration and *Cryptosporidium* monitoring. In FY15, Schedule 1 surface water systems were required to conduct the second round of *Cryptosporidium* monitoring under the LT2 Rule beginning April 1, 2015. The second round of *Cryptosporidium* monitoring for all Louisiana surface water systems is as follows:

Table VI-3. *Cryptosporidium* Monitoring Schedules

Schedule 1 beginning April 1, 2015	4
Schedule 2 beginning October 1, 2015	5
Schedule 3 beginning October 1, 2016	13
Schedule 4 beginning September 1, 2019	Unknown*

*based on E. coli monitoring starting Oct 1, 2017 for 37 systems.

Louisiana water systems are currently on track with complying with the second round of *Cryptosporidium* monitoring.

Lead and Copper Rule

In light of Flint, Michigan's LCR issues and an increase in oversight questions, we thank LDH for providing direct, pro-active, assistance to PWSs with Lead and Copper Action Level Exceedances (ALEs). We also thank LDH for quick and thorough responses regarding Louisiana LCR ALE systems status' when needed by EPA; often requested with a short deadline. With an initial list of 36 systems on the EPA LCR ALE watch list, only two systems have not returned to annual/reduced monitoring. See below the current status of each system:

- Air Liquide Geismar Utility Services (LA2005256) – Still undergoing 6-month monitoring. Water system is purchasing from Lions Copolymer Geismar (LA2005167), who is currently adding corrosion control treatment. LDH provided an update that the system further increased corrosion control treatment since the last round of monitoring (01-01-2017 thru 06-30-2017) with orthophosphate as the inhibitor. Status pending.
- LA2045053, Morton Salt Incorporated Water System – Last monitoring period (01-01-2017 thru 06-30-2017) system did not exceed ALE for either Lead or Copper however, the system was over the ALE for copper the prior 3 monitoring periods. System is in process of changing out plumbing components to reduce copper level and anticipates completion date early FY 2018. Status pending.

EPA R6 commends LDH for sharing what was recognized by EPA Headquarters in FY 2016 as a best management practice for other states to consider in protecting public health with implementation of the LCR. Specifically, LDH takes careful consideration of safe drinking water and its affects with sensitive populations such as children. LDH coordinates with the state's Maternal and Child Health Program (MCHP), notifying them when any lead exceedance occur at a school or day care for further investigation and possible blood lead level testing. LDH also notifies the MCHP in the event of a high action level exceedance at a home to determine if any children live at the home and to investigate further as necessary.

Phase II/V including Arsenic & Nitrate

LDH is currently implementing state-wide asbestos and dioxin waivers. In FY 2015 due to

recordkeeping issues, it was discovered that neither EPA nor LDH had a copy of EPA's most recently approved state-waiver process for these contaminants. (This is an option allowed as part of a Phase II/V waiver program.) LDH submitted a revised waiver application in FY 2016. R6 reviewed and approved the revised waiver application and provided a draft approval letter to LDH dated February 14, 2017. We thank LDH for their patience during the review period of their revised waiver application. Although the federal regulations allow for waivers (3, 6 or 9 years for IOCs & VOCS 3 and 6 years for SOC's), LDH does not allow for these reductions in sampling frequency's. This combined with a state requirement to sample at sources, not at entry points to the distribution system, is another instance where the state law is more stringent than the federal regulation. Currently, all systems are either on quarterly or annual (reduced) monitoring.

Radionuclides

Since EPA's Program File Review (PFR) in June 2015, LDH has addressed Radium 228 compliance determination discrepancies. Prior to the PFR, Louisiana water systems were not monitoring for Radium 228. As of FY 2016, there has been no exceedances for Radium 228. In FY 2016, LDH began Radium 226 compliance determinations and continues implementation of Radium 228 sampling throughout the state.

Consumer Confidence Report

LDH provides substantial assistance to its water systems for the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) by drafting the CCR on behalf of water systems. Systems review the CCR, make changes if needed, complete the certification, and return a copy of the CCR and certification to the state and mail out the CCR to its consumers. If the CCR fails to meet content requirements, LDH requires systems to re-submit and publish, rather than issuing a CCR violation (for failure to meet CCR content requirements) to the water system. In FY 2016, LDH reported 920 out of 974 PWSs completed and distributed CCRs.

LDH also assists some water systems by posting their CCR online on the LDH website. While this does not meet the CCR direct electronic delivery method, the posting of the CCR on LDH's website allows more consumers to have multiple access methods for receiving their CCR. EPA commends LDH for the support they provide water systems to educate customers about their drinking water quality.

Public Notification

State public notification timeframes for delivery after a violation has occurred for Tier 2 and Tier 3 violations are:

- Tier 2: 30 days mail/hand delivery and 14 days newspaper
- Tier 3: 90 days mail/hand delivery and 45 days newspaper

The Public Notification (PN) Rule continues to be of concern for Louisiana. Most customer complaints from LDH consumers are that they are not notified soon enough about drinking water violations. This is even taking into account that state regulations for

PN are more timely than federal public notice requirements. LDH compliance officers conduct monthly public notice determinations to keep up with violations. The highest number of violations and the most number of water systems in violation occurs with the PN Rule among all drinking water rules for Louisiana water systems. In order to help address EPA's Enforcement Targeting Tool of priority systems associated with public notice violations, LDH changed their CCR process to include outstanding PN violations to close out historical PN violations. Even though this is time consuming for LDH, they believe it is effective. In FY 2016, LDH said there were 421 unresolved PN rule violations and 120 of these were closed through this process.

Current state regulations require water systems to provide notice to electronic media as well as direct notice to customers, as opposed to the federal regulation which requires water systems to provide public notice to the consumers.

Variances and Exemptions

The Variances and Exemptions (V&E) Rule was revised in August 1998, in accordance with the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments. LDH has not allowed V&Es in the past, nor is considering them at this time.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

The third round of monitoring under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations (UCMR) is now complete. EPA is now evaluating all monitoring results to determine if EPA should pursue the regulation development process on any of the contaminants monitored under this rule based on the occurrence data.

EPA has promulgated the regulations for round 4 monitoring under UCMR and has sent notification letters to the water systems selected to monitor. All PWSs serving more than 10,000 people, and two different groups of 800 randomly selected water systems serving 10,000 or fewer people, are required to conduct this monitoring. EPA has provided to LDH the list of all systems in Louisiana selected to participate.

For the small systems, EPA provides sampling kits, return containers with paid shipping labels as well as pays for all analytical costs. The large systems will select from a list of certified labs (provided by EPA on the UCMR4 web site), take their own samples and pay analytical costs.

The monitoring for cyanotoxins highlights this round's list of contaminants. The list also includes pesticides, brominated haloacetic acids, semi-volatiles, alcohols and two indicators (TOC and bromide). Additional information and the complete list of contaminants is found on EPA's UCMR4 web site.

The goal of the UCMR, under the SDWA, is to obtain reliable data concerning the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water as one of the key steps in the EPA's determination of whether or not to regulate them. Since the EPA and the States and Tribes are partners in the implementation of any future regulations associated with these

contaminants, we have a joint and mutual interest in obtaining the best data possible through the UCMR monitoring program.

Cyanobacteria

In FY 2015, EPA established and published new drinking water health advisories for two cyanobacterial toxins, microcystin and cylindrospermopsin. Under the SDWA, EPA may publish Health Advisories (HAs) for contaminants that are not subject to any national primary drinking water regulation 42 §300g-1(b)(1)(F). EPA develops HAs to provide information on the chemical and physical properties, occurrence and exposure, health effects, quantification of toxicological effects, other regulatory standards, analytical methods, and treatment technology for drinking water contaminants.

Currently, LDH has no existing nor proposed drinking water standards for cyanobacteria or cyanotoxins. Only a few water systems within the state are affected by harmful algal blooms, and these challenges are addressed fairly quickly.

Louisiana Emergency Rule Requiring Water Systems to Raise Disinfectant Level and Increase Disinfectant Residual Monitoring

In FY 2014, LDH issued an Emergency Rule requiring water systems in Louisiana to maintain a higher disinfectant residual, increase disinfectant residual monitoring, and submit a revised monitoring plan for bacteriological and chlorine residual monitoring. This emergency rule was issued in November 2013 in response to several deaths in Louisiana that were attributed to the presence of *Naegleria fowleri* amoeba in drinking water. Prior to the Emergency Rule, Louisiana's regulations, which were implemented in 1995 in accordance with federal guidance, stipulated that drinking water systems were required to have a "trace" or "detectable" level of total chlorine residual at all points of their system at all times. Under the new state rule, drinking water systems must have a minimum disinfectant residual level of 0.5 milligrams per liter throughout all of their distribution lines. Based on Australia's experience, this 0.5 mg/L level is known to control the *Naegleria fowleri* amoeba. In addition to the requirement for a higher chlorine residual in the distribution system, LDH has also required systems to collect more chlorine samples in addition to the samples collected when collecting Coliform samples under the RTCR. Systems must collect 25% more (rounded up to the next whole number) chlorine samples than required under the RTCR for their system size. The Emergency Rule requirements were finalized in the March 20, 2016 *Louisiana Register*, and it is now known as the Final Disinfection Rule.

VII. Other PWSS Program Initiatives & Statutory Requirements

Capacity Development

The Capacity Development Program annual report is due annually to EPA R6 on September 30th. We commend LDH for continuing to provide the annual report for the program in a timely manner. LDH is encouraged to provide better defined measurables in their annual report, summarizing the number of systems that received technical, financial,

and/or managerial assistance on a quarterly basis. For the past few years EPA has stated and documented this request during the past two EOY reviews, along with independent conference calls directly with the capacity development coordinator at the time. R6 believes due to LDH staff turnover this information may have been lost and attributed to these changes not having been made in the annual Capacity Development report. For FY 2016, 810 public water systems were provided financial and technical assistance via the capacity development program. LDH has had significant staff turnover and believe the information request was lost in the shuffle. LDH will provide a complete summary of the number of systems receiving technical, financial, and managerial assistance on a quarterly basis.

Operator Certification

There are currently 2,812 drinking water operator licenses for the estimated 1,349 water systems in Louisiana. There are three categories of drinking water system operator certification: water production, water distribution, and water treatment. Furthermore, there are four classifications within each category of operator certification based on population served. There are currently only three operator certification exams used to certify operators.

*Table VII-1. Drinking Water Licenses and Public Water System Type
Level of Operator License and Population Served*

Type of Operator License	PWS Type
Production	All
	All surface water
Treatment	GW with complex treatment beyond disinfection
Distribution	All

Level of Operator License	Population Served
Class 1	<1,000
Class 2	1,001-5,000
Class 3	5,001-25,000
Class 4	Over 25,000

In FY 2015, LDH modified their operator certification training curriculum to incorporate RTCR requirements. Specifically, for the RTCR Level 1 assessment which is conducted by the PWS operator, the assessor must have all three category licenses at the appropriate level for its population. Multiple persons with different licenses can jointly do a Level 1 assessment if their combined certifications meet the Level 1 assessor criteria.

EPA R6 received the July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2016 LDH Operator Certification Annual Report Program on August 29, 2016. The report met requirements in accordance with the Federal Operator Certification Program Guidelines. EPA R6 once again appreciates the submittal of the report in a timely manner. As in year's past, EPA R6 requests the

upcoming annual operator certification report be submitted no later than September 1st in order to provide EPA R6 with an appropriate timeframe to review the report by the September 30th federal regulatory deadline.

Source Water Assessment/Wellhead Protection

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) continues to administer the state's source water assessment (SWA) and wellhead protection (WHP) programs, supported through Clean Water Act funding. The program is referred as the Louisiana Drinking Water Protection Program (DWPP). The DWPP Team is housed as part of the Aquifer and Evaluation and Protection Unit with the Business Community Outreach and Incentives Division at LDEQ. Implementation efforts focus on systems who have yet to establish protection programs, community outreach and training, and the continuous review/update of older plans. LDEQ continues to coordinate with LDH on updates and information sharing activities on the SWA and WHP programs. The DWPP Team provides monthly newsletters available online at: <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/aepsnews> to provide information on on-going SWP activities. Also, please see Attachment H for Drinking Water Program Performance Activity Measures as it relates to the SWP activities.

AWOP

In FY 2014 and FY 2015, LDH's participation in EPA R6 AWOP activities was curtailed, due to the sampling efforts and the Emergency Rule for chlorine residuals related to *Naegleria fowleri* monitoring activities in the state. LDH has expressed interest in reviving the Comprehensive Performance Evaluations aspect of the AWOP program in order to boost staff training and expertise. And now with an increased budget with the fee increase, LDH will be able to provide more support to the program. LDH will have at least one member attending the National AWOP Meeting to be held August 8-9 2017, in Cincinnati, OH. Also, LDH tentatively accepted to host the next quarterly meeting for the EPA R6 AWOP program scheduled for October 24-26, 2017.

Water Security

LDH staff members administer the Water Security Program, and assist with the Louisiana Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (LaWARN) program (mutual aid program run by utilities). LDH has fully integrated with the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) and currently has a seat under Emergency Support Function-12 (ESF-12) at the State Emergency Operations Center, to handle drinking water and wastewater issues. Under the State Emergency Operations Plan, ESF-12 is the Energy and Utilities Function and has the critical responsibility of maintaining continuous and reliable energy supplies for Louisiana. The Plan has been rewritten to include LDH as the primary support agency under ESF-12 for assistance to drinking water and wastewater utilities. After an incident, LDH conducts phone and on-site evaluations to determine the operational status of water systems and to identify any critical needs. LDH provides systems with information on how to get support if it is needed and reports the operational status including Boil Advisories to GOHSEP and also to

EPA R6 upon request. LDH staff members are trained in both the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS). Staff members have worked with EPA R6 to implement the Response Manager Program to manage data associated with water system status and evaluations during emergency events. Water systems can report emergencies via email to safe.water@la.gov. We commend LDH for their proactive efforts in emergency preparedness as it related to the Drinking Water Program.

Louisiana experienced two major flooding events in 2016. The first occurred in March with the Mississippi River. The second was more severe and occurred in the southern area of the state in mid-August. The state placed 91 public water systems on boil water advisories. While the state was clearing advisories on a daily basis, it took until mid-October to clear all the advisories on all but two water systems because of slowly receding waters and positive bacteriological samples. The remaining two systems closed down due to facility closure.

Sanitary Surveys

Under the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) and Long Term 1 (LT1), sanitary surveys are required for all surface water systems and all systems under the direct influence of surface water. The GWR, which became effective December 1, 2009, also requires sanitary surveys for all ground water systems. LDH conducts sanitary surveys on a frequency of once every three years at community water systems (CWS) and once every five years at groundwater non-community water systems (NCWS). In FY 2014 and FY 2015, LDH faced some challenges with the number of sanitary surveys completed. In FY 2016, staff response has increased to complete sanitary surveys and ensure water system compliance with some relief of the initial mandatory response of the Emergency Rule and *Naegleria fowleri* amoeba response. Thus, LDH completed 98% (352 Community and 70 Non Community water systems in FY 2016) sanitary survey inspections to ensure water system compliance. Also, please see Attachment H for Drinking Water Program Performance Activity Measures as it relates to sanitary surveys.

Table VII-2. Sanitary Survey Inspections

Sanitary Survey Requirement	Estimated Total # of Louisiana Systems	FY 2016
All CWS 1/3 years	CWS: 998	352
SW NCWS 1/5 years	SW NCWS: 15	2
GW NCWS 1/5 years	GW NCWS: 316	68

Due to over 25% state staff turnover, the State would like EPA training on how to conduct sanitary surveys for its staff. EPA agreed to coordinate with LDH on scheduling the training.

PWS Inventory & SDWIS/State

Almost 70% of public water systems in Louisiana are community ground water systems.

While LDH does have sanitation regulations about water vending stations and water haulers, LDH does not currently regulate water vending stations, water haulers, nor offshore platforms as public water systems. There are currently four Veteran Administration hospitals in Louisiana and only one of which is currently known to add treatment and is classified as PWSs. As resources permit, LDH may wish to continue evaluating the status of hospitals using additional treatment, and if appropriate re-evaluate their status as public water systems.

SDWIS/STATE

In order to track the PWS compliance status and report violations to EPA, LDH is currently on version SDWIS/STATE Web Release 3.3.3. They are moving forward towards SDWIS Prime as an active participant in early adoption of the Compliance Monitoring Data Portal (CMDP) application. Concurrently, LDH is finishing out their electronic reporting via their state laboratory (see next section).

During the review, LDH noted they want to address any inventory issues as identified in the R6 Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) report conducted quarterly, performed by Andy Waite of R6. LDH requested the quarterly QA/QC reports when complete.

- EPA R6 provided a report after the EOY for 4th Quarter, FY 2016 on February 8, 2017.

LDH utilizes sample schedules in SDWIS for TCR and DBPR. SDWIS/STATE's compliance decision support function is only being utilized for TCR, GWR, and DBPR. LDH tracks chemical sample schedules using the SDWIS water system facility indicators, which means that the SDWIS/STATE compliance decision support function is unavailable for chemicals. Sample schedules are utilized for systems that have detects and monitor quarterly. For the remainder of the drinking water rules, LDH manually conducts compliance determinations for each water system. Originally, LDH intended to reset all of the sample schedules for all drinking water parameters and fully utilize the database's compliance decision support function when the state fully transitions to SDWIS Prime. EPA HQ delayed implementation of SDWIS Prime until March 2018, when SDWIS Prime would be completely built and ready for primacy agency use. LDH is re-evaluating resetting their sample schedules for all drinking water parameters to fully utilize compliance decision support in SDWIS/Prime.

Lab Capacity, Availability, and Lab Data Transfer

Between August 2012 and December 2016, water systems were responsible for TCR/RTCR and GWR sample collection. As of January 2017, SDWP regional staff are now collecting RTCR, GWR and DBP samples. The SDWP regional staff are still responsible for collecting all routine chemical samples.

Under 40 CFR Section 142.10(b)(3), the State is required to establish and maintain a State program to certify laboratories conducting analytical measurements of contaminants identified in State primary drinking water regulations. The State is also required to

designate a laboratory officer or officers certified by the EPA Administrator that are responsible for the State's certification program.

LDH certifies laboratories throughout the State through their designated laboratory officers. There are less than a dozen water systems with their own certified lab. Water systems with their certified labs cannot analyze samples on behalf of other water systems. Most water system lab certification is for bacteriological analyses for monitoring in accordance to the RTRC and GWR. LDH also certifies laboratories for chemical testing of drinking water in accordance to the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP), which is accepted by EPA in lieu of EPA's Drinking Water Certification program. Since FY 2014, LDH state laboratory contract with Pace Analytical laboratories for all chemical analyses except lead and copper, while the LDH state laboratory in Baton Rouge (the principal state laboratory) now certified, works on achieving enough personnel to address the capacity.

In FY 2011, LDH included rule language requiring that previously certified laboratories were then required to report electronically to the State in accordance to the format provided by LDH. Since March 2012, this rule has been in effect for any new laboratory requesting certification.

The LDH Laboratory currently uses Labworks as its Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) for chemistry samples. LDH uses EDI/LTS/XML Sampling to migrate chemical compliance data from Labworks to SDWIS/STATE. In FY16, LDH implemented STARLIMS as its LIMS for bacteriological samples and results are migrated to SDWIS/STATE directly via XMLSampling. LDH plans to replace Labworks with STARLIMS for chemistry in 2017. As of February 2017, nearly all bacteriological data is migrated to SDWIS/STATE. Only upload errors still have to be manually addressed through direct input. LDH is not recording *Naegleria fowleri* results electronically into SDWIS/STATE. LDH will continue to use LTS/XML sampling until SDWIS/Prime is implemented. The CMDP is being tested for data reporting by water systems that are certified for bacteriological analysis and in one case, DBPs and LC. CMDP will then be transitioned as the reporting tool for systems and the State laboratory in preparation in moving to SDWIS/Prime.

Annual Compliance Report

Section 1414(c)(3)(A) of the 1996 SDWA requires primacy States to prepare an Annual Compliance Report (ACR) on federal primary drinking water regulation violations. LDH continues to submit the annual compliance report which includes violations between January and December of each year by July of the following year. We commend LDH for continuing to submit the state's annual ACR in a timely manner to EPA Headquarters.

VIII. Funding

PWSS Grant Funding

EPA allocates the PWSS Grant for each state drinking water primacy agency annually. Allotments can change from year to year based on the data that the State enters into SDWIS by December of every year. The allotment formulas are based on population (20%), geographical area (10%), the number of community and non-transient non-community water systems (56%), and the number of transient non-community water systems (14%). Geographical area is taken from the most current U.S. Statistical Abstract. The population is taken from the most current reports published by the U.S. Census Bureau. (Please see Attachment F for historical PWSS Grant award indexed to inflation.)

LDH was awarded the FY 2016 PWSS Grant allotment based on Congressional Approval of \$1,337,000. The allotment is awarded incrementally throughout the FY with the first partial award of \$262,028 awarded on December 18, 2015 and the last partial award made on March 29, 2016, in the amount of \$1,074,972. EPA is currently on a Continuing Resolution until April 28, 2017, so the FY 2017 PWSS Grant allotment has not been finalized. (LDH is allowed to receive up to the previous allotment until the current FY PWSS Grant allotment is finalized.) To date, LDH has been awarded \$605,300 on September 23, 2016 and \$158,101 on April 7, 2017 from the FY 2017 PWSS grant award. In summary, LDH utilizes all of the PWSS Grant funds for state personnel salaries and for PWSS program implementation travel activities required as a programmatic condition of the grant.

Quality Assurance Requirements

The Quality Assurance requirements for LDH's PWSS program are current as of the EOY program review. The Quality Management Plan (QMP) is a document describing the overall quality assurance efforts in the State. This includes the State's overall quality management philosophy and the agency's responsibility for administering the quality assurance program. An approved QMP and QAPP is generally a condition of federal funds. The current approved QMP #16-442 will expire September 12, 2017. The Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPPs) stress data quality objectives related to sample collection and sample analysis. There are two QAPPs related to the LDH drinking water program. One plan (QAPP #15-455) focuses on field sample collection activities. The other plan (QAPP #15-472) covers laboratory analysis of the collected drinking water samples at the LDH laboratory. Both QAPPs will expire on November 9, 2018. EPA R6 requests that revised plans be submitted at least 60 days prior to the expiration of the previously approved plan to allow for review and approval of the updated plan. Should LDH like to request up to a 3-year approval for the QAPPs, EPA R6 policy is for the state (LDH) to provide the request in the respective cover letter.

IX. Enforcement

The EPA Region 6 Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division conducts the enforcement program review for LDH. The findings from the FY 2016 Enforcement review conducted December 26, 2016, are contained in Attachment I. Jessica Moore, the Louisiana Region 6 Enforcement Officer, is the point of contact.

X. Attachments

Attachment A – EPA Follow Up Action Items

	Action Item	Responsibility	Due Date
1	Electronic copy of most recent LDH organizational chart and LDH rule leads by state staff. (LDH)	LDH	Completed 2/7/2017
2	Provide SRF section (Maurice Rawls) LDH's request to attend the March 2017 101 SRF Training via webinar.	EPA R6	Completed 2/27/2017
3	Provide Sanitary Survey (Level 1 Assessment) Training/Drinking Water Rule Training.	EPA R6	TBA, LDH coordinate with R6
4	Provide inventory QA/QC data quarterly to LDH.	EPA R6	Completed 2/8/2017
5	Follow-up with ALE systems for Pb/Cu from the past 6-month period, 06/30/2016–12/31/2016.	EPA R6	TBD - SPM to collaborate with LDH
6	Provide final versions of crosswalks for both GWR and RTCR.	EPA R6	Completed 3/31/2017
7	Provide follow-up on cost and frequency of sampling for UCMR4.	EPA R6	As soon as it is posted on EPA's Website
8	Provide draft approval letter for asbestos waiver.	EPA R6	Completed 2/14/2017
9	Submit draft primacy package for GWR and RTCR.	LDH	Completed 3/30/2017

Attachment B – 40 CFR 142.10 Primacy Requirements

Regulations specified in 40 CFR 142.10 require states that have been delegated primary enforcement authority (primacy) for the Safe Drinking Water Act to meet the following requirements:

1. Adopt drinking water regulations which are no less stringent than the national primary drinking water regulations (NPDWRs);
2. Adopt and implement adequate procedures for enforcement of such State regulations;
3. Maintain an inventory of public water systems;
4. Develop a systematic program for conducting sanitary surveys of public water systems in the State;
5. Establish and maintain a State program for the certification of laboratories conducting analytical measurements of drinking water contaminants;
6. Assure the availability to the State of laboratory facilities certified by the Administrator and capable of performing analytical measurements of all contaminants specified in the State primary drinking water regulations;
7. Establish and maintain an activity to assure that the design and construction of new or substantially modified public water system facilities will be capable of compliance with the State primary drinking water regulations;
8. Have authority to apply State primary drinking water regulations to all public water systems in the State;
9. Have authority to sue in courts of competent jurisdiction to enjoin any threatened or continuing violation of the State primary drinking water regulations;
10. Have right of entry and inspection of public water systems;
11. Have authority to require suppliers of water to keep appropriate records and make appropriate reports to the State;
12. Have authority to require public water systems to give public notice that is no less stringent than EPA requirements in 40 CFR 142.32 and 142.16(a);
13. Have authority to assess civil or criminal penalties for violation of the State's primary drinking water regulations and public notice requirements;
14. Have authority to require community water systems to provide consumer confidence reports as required under 40 CFR part 141, subpart O;

15. Establish and maintain record keeping and reporting of its activities, including quarterly reports to the Administrator (Safe Drinking Water Information System) of violations, enforcement actions, notification of any variances and exemptions, and water system inventory information from the previous quarter;
16. If the State permits variances or exemptions, or both, from the requirements of the State primary drinking water regulations, the State shall do so under conditions and in a manner no less stringent than federal requirements;
17. Adopt and implement an adequate plan for the provision of safe drinking water under emergency circumstances;
18. Have authority for assessing administrative penalties.

Attachment C - Primacy Revision & Program Update for Louisiana

(Revised 07/02/2015)	State Adoption		Final Primacy Revision Application		Final EPA Approval	
	Rule	Status	Date	Status	Date	Status
	IESWTR	Adopted	12/02	Received	03/02	Approved
	Stage 1 DBPR	Adopted	6/04	Received	9/03	Approved
	CCR	Adopted	8/00	Received	5/00	Approved
	Administrative Penalty Authority	Adopted	6/00	Received	5/00	Approved
	Arsenic Rule	Adopted	7/09	Received	4/11	Approved
	Public Notification Rule	Adopted	10/09	Received	4/11	Approved
	Radionuclide Rule	Adopted	7/09	Received	4/11	Approved
	Filter Backwash Recycling Rule	Adopted	7/09	Received	4/11	Approved
	LT 1 Rule	Adopted	7/09	Received	4/11	Approved
	New PWS Definition	Adopted	6/00	Received	5/00	Approved
	LCR Minor Revisions	Adopted	10/04	Received	6/04	Approved
	Variance and Exemption Rule	Adopted	8/00	Received	5/00	Approved
	LT2 ESWTR	Adopted	9/12	Received	12/12	Approved
	Stage 2 DBPR	Adopted	9/12	Received	12/12	Approved
	Lead and Copper Rule Short Term Revisions	Adopted	9/12	Received	12/12	Approved
	Ground Water Rule	Adopted	1/17	3/31/17	Extension Expired on 11/22/2010	
	Revised Total Coliform Rule	Adopted	1/17	3/31/17	Extension Expires on 02/13/2017	

Attachment C (continued)- Primacy Revision & Program Update for Louisiana

Program Area	Deadline for EPA Final Approval	Draft Program Submitted		Final Program Approval	
		Projected	Actual	Projected	Actual
Capacity Development-existing systems	08/06/00		03/21/98	09/00	08/00
Operator Certification	02/05/01		06/21/99	02/01	06/01

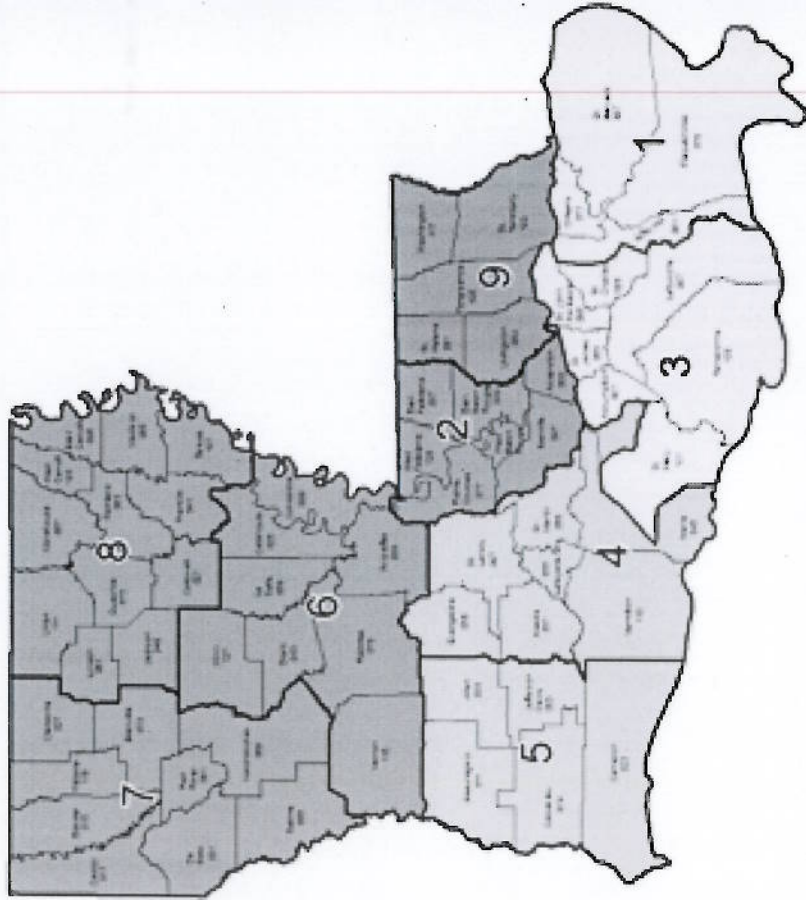
Attachment D – FY 2016 Louisiana Violation Data by System Information

Number of Systems in Violation in Louisiana During FY 2016 (October 1, 2015 thru September 30, 2016)											
MCL, TT, and MRDL Violations (Health Based Standards)		Community			Non-Transient Non-Community			Transient Non-Community			Total
		Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large	
Phase II/V	Arsenic	3			1						4
Disinfection By-Products Rule	Stg1	3	4	2							9
	Stg2	86	10	3	3						102
Surface Water Treatment Rules	SWTR		1								1
	LT1		1	2	1						4
	LT2		1	1							2
Lead and Copper Rule		2			1						3
Ground Water Rule		26	2		1			3			32
Revised Total Coliform Rule		6	2					2			10
M and R and Consumer Notification Violations		Community			Non-Transient Non-Community			Transient Non-Community			Total
		Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large	
Disinfection By-Products Rule	Stg1	74	9	3	10			16			112
	Stg2	164	18	9	16						207
Surface Water Treatment Rules	LT1	1	1	1	1						4
											--
Lead and Copper Rule		76	7		1						93
Ground Water Rule		1	1					1			3
Revised Total Coliform Rule		22	2		9			7			40
Consumer Notification	CCR	186	22	2							210
	PN	182	12	2	18			40			254

Attachment D (continued) – FY 2016 Louisiana Total Violation Data

Number of Violations in Louisiana During FY 2016 (October 1, 2015 thru September 30, 2016) (Small <= 3,300; Medium: 3,301 - 10,000; Large >10,000)											
MCL, TT, and MRDL Violations (Health Based Standards)		Community			Non-Transient Non-Community			Transient Non-Community			Total
		Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large	
Phase II/V	Arsenic	9			3						12
Disinfection By-Products Rule	Stg1	9	7	3	3						29
	Stg2	313	31	5	9						358
Surface Water Treatment Rules	SWTR		1								1
	LT1		1	2	1						4
	LT2		2	1							3
Lead and Copper Rule		3			1						4
Ground Water Rule		27	2		1			3			33
Revised Total Coliform Rule		6	2					2			10
M and R and Consumer Notification Violations		Community			Non-Transient Non-Community			Transient Non-Community			Total
		Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large	
Disinfection By-Products Rule	Stg1	102	16	3	16			25			162
	Stg2	467	36	14	39						556
Surface Water Treatment Rules	LT1	1	1	1	1						4
											--
Lead and Copper Rule		93	9		10						112
Ground Water Rule		1	1					1			3
Revised Total Coliform Rule		22	2		9			7			40
Consumer Notification	CCR	405	30	2							437
	PN	765	24	2	69			147			1007

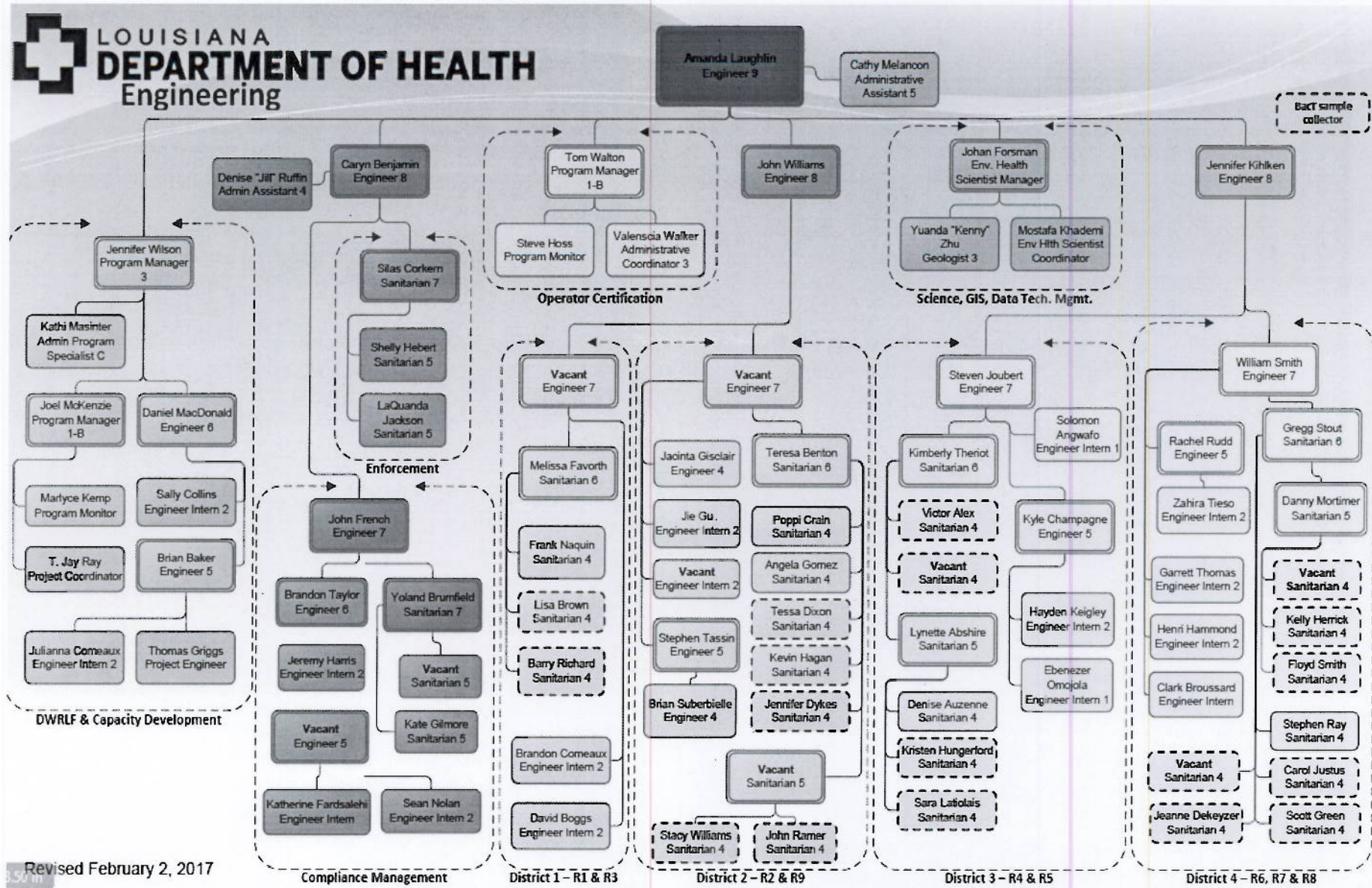
LDH/OPH Engineering Services Contact information for District, Regional, and Central Offices



Revised January 25, 2017

Deputy Chief Engineer of Field Operations District 1 and 2		John Williams, P.E. john.williams@ldh.la.gov	
District	Region	District Engineer	District Engineer
1	1, 2	Vacant	Marissa Falcetti Marissa.Falcetti@ldh.la.gov
2	3, 4	Vacant	Vacant
Deputy Chief Engineer of Field Operations District 3 and 4		Jennifer Johnson, P.E. jennifer.johnson@ldh.la.gov	
3	1, 5	Swann Jackson Swann.Jackson@ldh.la.gov	Kim Trickett Kim.Trickett@ldh.la.gov
4	6, 7, 8	William Brown William.Brown@ldh.la.gov	Gregg Stout Gregg.Stout@ldh.la.gov
Region	mailing Address	Telephone Numbers	
1	North Region 1 (Baton Rouge) 1450 Polaris St. Suite 1275 New Orleans, LA 70112	(504) 588-2113 (504) 588-5322 (Fax)	
2	Central Region 2 PO Box 4488 Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4488 PHVS: 822 N. 6 th St., 1 st Floor	(337) 343-7385 (337) 343-7627 (Fax)	
3	Texas Region 3 1424 Tiger Dr Tomball, TX 77375	(832) 448-5570x55 (832) 447-5525 (Fax)	
4	Southwest Region 4 655 Kallala Avenue, Suite 200 934100	(337) 583-5316 (337) 583-5326 (Fax)	
5	Southwest Region 5 107-3 East Pine Lane Rd. Lake Charles, LA 70601	(337) 475-9314 (337) 475-9322 (Fax)	
6	Central Region 6 5624-B Coleman Blvd. Baton Rouge, LA 70803	(318) 487-5323x343 (318) 487-5336 (Fax)	
7	Northwest Region 7 1525 Bayfield Ave. Room 500 Shreveport, LA 71201	(318) 676-7477 (318) 676-7485 (Fax)	
8	Northwest Region 8 PO Box 6116 Natchez, LA 71271-6116 PHVS: 1623 Decade St. 3 rd Floor	(318) 561-2312 (318) 563-3163 (Fax)	
9	Southwest Region 9 71156 LA Hwy 50, Suite 100-2 Ada Springs, LA 70422	(802) 671-1523 (802) 671-1525 (Fax)	
10	LDH/OPH-ADMP Central Office PO Box 4488 Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4488 PHVS: 822 N. 6 th St., 1 st Floor	(337) 343-7488 (337) 343-7523 (Fax)	

Attachment F –LDH Drinking Water Program Organizational Chart



Attachment G – Historical PWSS Grant Allocation Indexed to Inflation

PWSS Grant Allocation		
Fiscal Year	Allocation Not Adjusted for Inflation	Allocation Adjusted for Inflation (2015 Dollars)
1993	947,000	1,558,487
1994	1,011,900	1,623,717
1995	1,121,000	1,749,209
1996	1,152,300	1,746,480
1997	1,445,200	2,141,282
1998	1,442,800	2,104,939
1999	1,439,800	2,055,172
2000	1,448,600	2,000,490
2001	1,379,100	1,851,817
2002	1,358,400	1,795,633
2003	1,300,300	1,680,532
2004	1,443,700	1,817,465
2005	1,390,800	1,693,493
2006	1,363,700	1,608,605
2007	1,349,000	1,547,197
2008	1,318,900	1,456,742
2009	1,324,000	1,467,597
2010	1,411,000	1,538,792
2011	1,419,000	1,500,164
2012	1,407,000	1,457,319
2013	1,334,000	1,361,761
2014	1,358,000	1,364,132
2015	1,341,000	1,341,000
2016	1,337,000	1,337,000

Attachment H Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)

A. Drinking Water Program Performance Activity Measures (PAMs)¹

Code	Measure			EPA Region 6	LA (LDH) Result
		FY	GOAL		
2.1.1	Percentage of the population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through effective treatment and source water protection				
		15	85%	89%	%
		16	85%		84.9%
SP-1	Percentage of the community water systems that provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through effective treatment and source water protection				
		15	80%	85%	%
		16	80%		84.6%
SP-2	Percentage of "person months" during which community water systems provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards				
		15	90%	94%	%
		16	90%		89.7%

B. Sanitary Survey Performance Measure

Measure	Definition	EPA Target	LDH Result
SDW-1a	Percent of CWSs that have undergone a sanitary survey within the last three years or within the last 5 years for outstanding performers based on SDWIS/Fed data through 9/30/2016	92%	90.3%

¹ The Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) data comes from the federal database of record, SDWIS/FED which EPA compiles from primacy agency uploads. These data are current thru the 3rd quarter of federal FY 2016.

Federal Fiscal Year 2016 End of Year Evaluation

Public Water Supply Enforcement Program Review

Louisiana Department Health

December 27, 2016

SUMMARY

The goal of this evaluation is to ensure that timely and appropriate State enforcement responses are taken where violations of drinking water regulations are found. Aspects which are evaluated include 1) reporting of enforcement actions; 2) timeliness of response to violations; 3) appropriateness of actions in response to violations; and 4) LDH adherence to the State escalation policy.

The EPA 2010 Enforcement Response Policy is fully implemented now. On a national basis, the compliance rate based on the Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT) is approximately 98.5% percentage of all PWSs. The State of Louisiana has fifty-seven (57) facilities on the most recent ETT list, which equates to an overall compliance rate of approximately 95.8 %.

During FY16, LDH issued 44 Administrative Orders and returned 685 violations to compliance. Maintaining compliance with the drinking water regulations is a laborious undertaking, given the increasing number of drinking water requirements and current number of LDH employees allocated to the PWSS enforcement program. EPA commends the LDH staff and management for their continued dedication to providing safe drinking water to the public.

RECOMMENDATION

EPA recommends Louisiana continue to make progress towards decreasing the number of priority drinking water systems on the ETT to at or below the national average. EPA encourages Louisiana to utilize the Enforcement Targeting Tool Assistant (ETTA) and the new LDH enforcement action tracking database to take early actions for listed systems and to monitor water systems that are under an enforcement action and continue to accrue violations. Proactively monitoring water systems should to prevent their eventual placement on the list.

CORE COMMITMENTS

1. The LDH will take timely and appropriate enforcement actions to address violations of Federal regulations or State rules adopted in fulfillment of Federal requirements.

The EPA 2010 Enforcement Response Policy is fully implemented now. On a national basis, the compliance rate based on the Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT) is approximately 98.5% of all PWSs. The State of Louisiana has 57 facilities on the most recent ETT list, which equates to an overall compliance rate of approximately 95.8%.

During FY16, LDH issued forty-four (44) Administrative Orders and returned many violations to compliance. Maintaining compliance with the drinking water regulations is a laborious undertaking,

given the increasing number of drinking water requirements and current number of LDH employees allocated to the PWSS enforcement program.

Specific activities are as follows:

LDH Reported Enforcement Actions

ENFORCEMENT	SDWIS CODE	NUMBER OF ACTIONS
AO	SFL	44
AO W/PENALTY	SFO	0
ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTY	SFM	2
VIOLATION NOTICES	SIA	1973
COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED	SOX	685
BOIL WATER NOTICES	SFH	0
POST ORDER INVESTIGATIONS		
TOTAL		

2. LDH will maintain/update enforcement databases to support EPA's information system (SDWIS).

LDH's performance regarding SDWIS is covered in detail under the EPA program review conducted by the Region 6 Drinking Water Section staff.

In regards to data in general, LDH is very timely in providing its enforcement documents to EPA, and responds to requests from the EPA in a prompt and thorough manner. The LDH managers and staff are very knowledgeable about the State's public water systems and current activities being undertaken to bring the systems into compliance. LDH routinely updates its databases, ensuring that information in the Drinking Water Watch is current and correct. EPA congratulates LDH for the successful data management processes it has in place.

3. The EPA will help identify PWS violations in need of LDH enforcement actions through review of information provided in SDWIS. The EPA will assist LDH in its compliance and enforcement programs by providing assistance as requested.

The EPA provides a quarterly list of systems targeted for enforcement based on the ETT. These systems have health-based violations and/or histories of violations over multiple rules. Under the EPA enforcement policy, once a system is identified as being an enforcement priority, the State is required to formally address, or return to compliance, these violations within two calendar quarters in order for its actions to be considered "timely" by the EPA. EPA and LDH continue to have in-

depth quarterly calls to discuss the systems on the ETT and status of compliance. As a rule, LDH has already addressed a large percentage of the violations before the systems are identified on the ETT (due to data reporting time lag), and consistently meets the definition of “timely” for its enforcement related activities.

LDH continues to work toward fully integrating ETTA into its enforcement program. Continued use of ETTA will result in identifying systems sooner to be addressed before they reach priority status on the quarterly ETT.

LHD ETT Priority Status by Quarter

Date	Number of PWSs with 2 or more quarters in Priority Status on ETT
October 1, 2015	50
January 1, 2016	66
April 1, 2016	50
July 1, 2016	37
October 1, 2016	41
January 1, 2017	78

The EPA congratulates LDH on continuing to reduce the number of systems in noncompliance, highlighting the value of real time data and successful use of the adapted ETT. Louisiana is now at a four-and-a-half-year low for systems on the ETT.

LDH referred one water system to EPA for enforcement during FY16. EPA exercised its enforcement authority against systems in violation of the Groundwater Rule by issuing four enforcement actions in FY16. The decline of Ground Water Rule enforcement actions this FY is due to LDH refining their significant deficiency list. Because of LDH’s quick actions for systems in violation of the Revised Total Coliform Rule that went into effect in April 2016, EPA did not issue any enforcement actions this fiscal year. EPA will work closely with LDH in FY17 to address systems that require enforcement action for violations of the Revised Total Coliform Rule. LDH is currently in the process of obtaining primacy for the Ground Water Rule and the Revised Total Coliform Rule in FY17. EPA Enforcement Program will assist the Water Program and LDH to ensure a smooth transition when LDH acquires primacy of the Ground Water and Revised Total Coliform Rules.

Primacy concerns and issues are addressed under the EPA program review conducted by the Region 6 Drinking Water Section staff.

Attachment J RTCR Violations by Violation Type

RTCR System Violations Count			
Number of Violations	TYPE_CODE	TMNVTYPE.NAME	TSAANLYT.NAME
2	1A	MCL, E. COLI, POS E COLI (RTCR)	E. COLI
8	2A	LEVEL 1 ASSESS, MULTIPLE TC POS (RTCR)	REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)
1	2A	LEVEL 1 ASSESS, TC POS RT NO RPT (RTCR)	REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)
147	3A	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	E. COLI
10	3A	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	E. COLI
2	3A	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)
1	3A	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)
36	5A	SAMPLE SITING PLAN ERRORS (RTCR)	REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)